American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." *Virg.*

Vol. II.—*New Series.* BALTIMORE, MD. MAY 27, 1840. No. 1.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

Terms—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday at $2.50 per ann., in advance, or $3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for $10. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for $1; and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ☞Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to Samuel Sands, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

A NEW VOLUME usually commences with new promises; so commence we this—with promises to endeavour to make the American Farmer more interesting as well as more useful. Gratitude for flattering encouragement (having nearly or quite trebled our subscription list in the past year) ought to be a sufficient inducement of itself for greater and more earnest attention to our duties; and the fact that the work is increasing in circulation among gentlemen of superior information and public spirit, inspires the hope that by their assistance, which we crave, it may be improved in all its departments.

The Editor himself, "grown grey" in the service, cherishes if possible a warmer attachment for the country, and a more inveterate partiality for all its pursuits. With the prospect of more leisure for reading what is written by abler pens, and of a wider field of observation by personal intercourse with practical farmers, for which all opportunities are eagerly embraced, he hopes to collect and diffuse much that may be calculated to shew the landholder how he may meliorate his condition, [gloomy enough just now Heaven knows,] either by improved methods of carrying on the branches of his business on which he now relies for a living; or by suggesting others that may be profitably substituted for them, in whole or in part. In making this promise, or rather expressing this hope, he is far from arrogating more than ordinary penetration—far be from him the vain thought; but is it unreasonable to suppose that a man, fond of his subject, who makes it his business, and who is paid for reviewing the whole field of action, may see more of what is passing, and thus get information of improvements that are being made a little in advance of him who has to give his daily and exclusive attention to his own farm and concerns? Well, that's all we mean—but that we do mean in good faith—But let our kind friends remember, that Editors, we at least, are not of the *Chamelion family!*—they can't live on air! The sentinel who is left to watch the magazine and stores, wants his ration, as much as the soldier who goes afield to fight the battle—The publisher must pay and *pay punctually* to the day, and the hour, the Editor, the paper-maker, the pressman, the landlord, and the *"devil"*—let the farmer then be punctual to him, and let us add, nay more, we ask it as a favor, that those who think well of the old American Farmer, and who honor its Editor with their esteem, will use their influence to extend its circulation. We once knew a Philadelphia editor, distinguished for scholarship and erudition, take it in high dudgeon that he was asked in the street to take a gentleman's name and subscription money for the paper he edited—now we hereby proclaim, that wherever we may be met—in a steamboat—or stage or rail road car—in the streets—on the highway,—at a fish feast, a sheep shearing—a cattle show—a public auction—a horse race—a seine hauling—loafing or working—any where but at church, we are never above our business—on the contrary we shall be ever ready and happy to receive any gentleman's name and his $2.50—Nor shall we demand it in specie as a *sine qua non*—The banks will we are sure pay specie as soon as their debtors pay them. In the mean time what is good enough for the people, is good enough for us—Finally, we appeal to our friends, Planters and Farmers—what machine works *so* well that is not *well greased?*

Sale of Improved Stock.—Some curiosity may be entertained to know the prices obtained for the cows and the sow sent by Mr. Murdoch of Ireland, for sale on his own account. The 5th of May was fixed on for the sale, knowing that the political conventions would bring thousands to the city, many coming from the West, as well as from all parts of the country. But such was the distraction and excitement, with other things, that the sale was badly attended. The black sow, a most superior animal of the improved Ulster breed, went off at $130, and one of the cows, which had been much bruised and chafed on the way, was sold for $300.—Loo Choo and Sophy, whose pedigrees have been published, animals probably fully equal to any in or out of Great Britain, were withdrawn, no offer being made that it would have been justifiable to take. They are browsing on the rich pastures at Cedar Park, residence of Major Mercer, on West River, until their owner can be heard from, unless, in the meantime, some gentleman should think proper to possess himself of animals for $900, for the two, fully equal to any which have been sold in this country, or in England, some of them for $2000 and upwards.

Lynn Pigs.—The following shews that something can be made at Lynn besides *shoes*. The pigs here spoken of, came to Mr. Gay, the celebrated machinist and proprietor for several states, of that extraordinary and economical invention, the oil gas light, extracted from vegetables, and emitting a brilliant flame. The pigs are at his residence, near the city, on the York road, and the boar having served his purposes, is for sale at the very moderate price of thirty dollars;

Lynn, Mass Nov. 30. 1839.

These pigs are of the Berkshire breed in part. The mother of these pigs will weigh from 5 to 600. We call them the Tukesbury breed. One of these pigs has been killed, and his weight was 730. I saw him weighed, at 18 months old.—These I have sent you are nine weeks old, and have not been fed high—They have not had any meal—They can run at large on your farm, and will eat any thing which comes to hand. If you should take good care of them, they will be as large as any that have been killed. I have just heard of one more being killed, which weighed 608 at 17 months.—The mother of these pigs cost 100, and the boar $84.

David Hawkes.

"Uriel," on Sheep Husbandry, was received too late for this No. It shall appear next week.

A communication from F. Tilghman, Esq. of Washington co. Md. on the rotation of crops, shall also appear next week—we regret that its reception was too late for this No.; and we hope frequently to hear from the writer.

The Crops—Hessian Fly.—Until within about a week ago, the intelligence from all quarters gave good grounds to anticipate a most abundant return for the labors of the husbandman—but we have since learned that the Hessian fly has made its appearance in many quarters and caused immense injury to the grain crops. We give the following extracts from papers in different quarters, which shew that the complaint is universal:

Maryland—The Frederick papers state that "there is an almost universal complaint in the county of the ravages of the Hessian fly."

The Annapolis Republican says—"Two or three weeks ago we referred to the then very promising appearance of the wheat crop; since that, a most woeful change has been developed. Whole fields that then bid fair for an abundant yield, it is now evident will not return the seed that was sown upon them; the fly has made tremendous havoc in all our neighborhood."

Virginia—The Lynchburg Virginian says, "great complaints are made in every section of the country that we have heard from, of the destructive ravages of the fly; many Wheat fields, it is said are partially destroyed—a few entirely. The Tobacco plants also have been very much injured, and a scarcity is apprehended. The cut worm has likewise attacked the corn. So that if the fears of our friends in the country have not overrated the inroads of these insect Attilas, the prospect for the growing crop is gloomy enough."

Ohio and Kentucky—The Cincinnati Republican contains statements from farmers in that state and Kentucky, that the ravages of the wheat are very extensive in their respective regions.

Pennsylvania—The Philad. N. American says, "we regret to learn from various sections of country that the hessian fly has already made its appearance in the wheat fields. In Bucks county it has done some injury."

The Village Record (Chester co.) says, "we are informed that much of the wheat crop which two weeks since looked very flourishing, has been attacked by the fly, and is suffering severely."

The West Chester Star, "We regret to learn from the farmers in our vicinity, that this destructive insect is ravaging the wheat fields to a considerable extent."

Causes of failure of Wheat Crops in Massachusetts.—Under this division of his subject, the Rev. Mr. Colman, of Massachusetts, in his third report, treats of rust, mildew and smut, and then, under the head *Insects*, he speaks of the *wire-worm*, *Hessian fly*, and the *grain insect*. We shall extract largely from this interesting and able report, and have marked for our next some views of what the author has reported on most of the subjects above enumerated. As to *Hessian fly*, he remarks—

"Late planting, both in respect to winter and spring wheat, seemed sometimes to carry the wheat beyond the time when from the habits of the fly, the plant was most exposed to injury, but no certain protection against this destructive insect is known. In some of the reports [from which his is made up,] the wheat is stated to have been injured by the Hessian fly; but I believe in all these cases, from some confusion of names, the grain insect is referred to."

In respect to the grain insect, the Commissioner makes the following important statement. We are not aware that the wheat has been affected by *this* insect of late years in Maryland or Virginia, though it may have been; but the ravages of the hessian fly and chinch bug have been very extensive:

"The evidences, which I have received in the course of my inquiries, being the result of the experience of several trials, leave no doubt that the preventive, if not infallible, may be relied on with strong confidence. The preventive consists in giving the grain a thorough coating of newly slacked lime, just as it is coming into flower, and while it is wet with dew or rain. It may be necessary to repeat this; but one application has proved effectual.

"The fly is seen at a certain season, hovering over the field in thick multitudes. It is supposed he then deposites the germ of the maggot, which in the form of a little

yellow worm, resembling a pepper-grass seed, are found afterwards in the heads of the wheat, after having entirely destroyed the grain. It may not be easy to account for the operation of the lime. Whether by its caustic properties it destroys the egg, or whether it prevents the fly from alighting on the grain, or in what other way it operates, are interesting inquiries, which close observation may presently solve. This, however, is of little moment, compared with the fact of its efficacy against this scourge."

Then follow in the Report the subjects—Soils for Wheat—Philosophy of Vegetation—Varieties of Wheat—Manures for Wheat—Lime—Ashes—Berkshire Marls—Green crops for manure—Selection of Seed—Quantity of seed to the acre—Depth of sowing—Draining—Deep cultivation—Recent English improvements and agricultural improvements. The reader can judge therefore what there is in store for him, so far as we can command space for such selections as we propose to make before seeding time.

THIRD REPORT ON THE AGRICULTUPE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—We owe our grateful acknowledgment to the Rev. Mr. Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, for his "THIRD REPORT," being on WHEAT and SILK.

This Report is made under an order of the Senate, concurred in by the House of Representatives, requesting the Governor to obtain from the Commissioner, a full report of the cultivation of wheat in that ancient and most respectable Commonwealth, the last year; in reference to the particulars specified in an act of Assembly, 1838, for the encouragement of the growth of wheat in that State. It would be well if some other Legislatures were as well employed, instead of giving their time to party schemes and machinations—to abject flattery of men in power, and to personal defamation of men out of it.

We have scarcely had time to glance at, much less to read attentively, as we are predisposed to do, all that comes from the mind and pen of Mr. Colman, a gentleman whose researches, as we have before said, are conducted with a degree of earnestness, and judgment and discrimination that do him honor; but as we are distantly removed from the printing office, for the present, without facilities of daily communication, we hasten to send for insertion, some extracts, or rather leaves of the Report, for we have not time to transcribe.

The first forty-eight pages of the Report consist of the returns of wheat crops for the years 1838—9, from the various counties and townships, showing the number of claimants for the bounty offered by the State—number of acres sown—aggregate product and the average per acre—with remarks on the kind of wheat—quantity sown per acre—kinds of manure applied, &c. *The result* is shown by the following table—here goes the knife! Mr. Colman will have to send us another copy:

Number of Acres and Average Yield of Wheat, raised in the respective Counties.

Counties.	Acres sown.	Average per acre.
Berkshire,	1569 3-5	14 2-5 bushels.
Franklin,	860¾	15¼ "
Hampshire,	1065 1-20	14 1-40 "
Hampden,	450 1-2	13½ "
Worcester,	1696 7-20	15 6-7 "
Middlesex,	437 7-20	13 1-2 "
Essex,	109	12¼ "
Norfolk,	126 3-5	12 2-5 "
Bristol,	103 1-8	11 1-5 "
Plymouth,	966 1-3	11 3-5 "
Barnstable,	35 19-20	11 32-35 "
Dukes,	15 1-2	11 1-5 "
Nantucket,	15 1-8	10 1-5 "
Suffolk,	No. of acres not given.	Amount raised 35 bushels.

Reader in the region of country where this journal is most favored, will be struck, we think, by the small quantity of land for the yield of which claims were put in, and the small average per acre under the stimulus of a legislative bounty; for we may suppose that the claims preferred for the county, were for crops supposed to be the heaviest in the counties respectively. It would be satisfactory to know, what proportion the quantity of land here given, bears to the whole quantity cultivated in wheat, so as to come at an average per acre for all the land sown in that grain. There are single farmers in Maryland, and yet more in Virginia, who cultivate more land in wheat than is here given for any *county* in Massachusetts, with one or two exceptions. The late Gov. Lloyd, one of the most systematic, enterprising and judicious farmers in America, considering the very large scale of his operations, probably sowed annually more than the maximum given in this report for Hampshire—perhaps more even than for Berkshire or Worcester—But who can undertake to say with any thing like a "rough guess," what has been, or *is the average product of Maryland?* Suppose a man of capital, or politico-economical inquirer or statesman, Foreigner or American, desirous of information for public use, or of investing capital in Maryland lands, should seek to know with something like accuracy, the agricultural capabilities and actual products of any county in the State—where will he acquire the information? Let him ask the first five farmers he meets, and we venture to say, that their answers would be as various and discordant, as that of so many people of whom a stranger on the road inquires the distance to a given point—The first you meet, let him hear you ever so distinctly, is sure to say *Sir!* that is, that he may have time to view the inquiring, and perhaps impatient stranger, a little longer; and then to undergo the sensation of hearing the question a second time, while he speculates upon who the stranger is, and what may be his business in these parts. To obviate the delay occasioned by the necessity of "coming to," to repeat the question, we make it a point to propound it, in a very audible voice, as the gawk approaches in the distance, so that if he says *Sir!* which he is almost sure to do, it gives time to indulge his vulgar, though it may be innocent curiosity, and, a repetition of the question, "worms it out o' the fellow" before you pass beyond hearing, and without compelling you to stop short. But we crave pardon of our author and readers—what a strange digression! Ah! we were reprobating the total absence of all public measures to ensure a knowledge of the agricultural statistics and powers of Maryland. At this very moment a thousand demagogues are scheming to get or to keep, one of the most sacred of all earthly trusts, that of making the laws; while not a tenth of them are studying how they can best and most wisely exercise that trust for the permanent and general happiness of their fellow-citizens, and the liberties even of their own children.—The only *guess* that we recollect to have heard at the average product of wheat in Maryland, was an answer made more than twenty years since, by the late Judge Houston of Kent county—He said he did not reckon the average product of the Eastern Shore, composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Dorset, Somerset and Worcester, at more than *seven bushels per acre.* What is it now?—What think you, Gen. Forman, or you, Judge Chambers, or Mr. Carmichael, or Gen. Emory, or Col. Lloyd, or Col: Goldsboro, or Dr. Muse, or Col. Potter, or Mr. Jas. Cottman, or Dr. Spence?

Now as we have named gentlemen of much experience and observation, in each county as they have occurred to us, so we should feel highly favored if each would, without any concert with each other, favor us with his impression of the probable average per acre of his county, the per centum difference between fallow and corn land, and the usual quantity sowed per acre in the county, and his own impression as to the proper quantity. Come, my old friends, let us have your answers, and let all others who are benevolently inclined, consider the queries as addressed also to them. For what purpose, so noble, are we made, as to assist each other; and how better can we do that than by imparting information for the common benefit through a common organ? The pleasures of conversation are inestimable, but in point of actual utility, may be compared to the use of the press, as a reap-hook may be compared to Hussey's Reaping Machine, or an Irishman's spade, powerful as it is, to Page's Ditching Machine—or the oldest Tobacco and the most modern Cotton Press, to Baldwin's machine for pressing hay, tobacco and cotton.

Our belief is that since the guess of seven bushels to the acre, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which was about the time of, or before the establishment of the old American Farmer, *very great improvement* has ensued in the implements and modes of culture in our country generally, and in the collection and application of manures, and perhaps *no where* more than in the enlightened, hospitable, and highly favored portion of this Union, of which we are speaking. Unwilling to inflict another digression on the reader, we shall at some more leisure time, take up and spin out these last remarks. Although writing with a hurried pen, the words are well weighed—and we repeat, *that enlightened, hospitable, and highly favored portion of this Union.* On some rainy day, or yet more genial time for thought, some quiet night like this, amid the universal reign of

"Silence how dead! and darkness how profound!
"Nor eye, nor listening ear an object finds!
"Creation sleeps,"

we may take these words, characterising the Eastern Shore, for a text, and, as the good preacher says, with the blessing of God, we will see what we may do with it in the way of explanation, justification, amplification, and improvement. Should the time ever arrive when the *people* of Maryland have public spirit enough to select able men, instead of [with some very honorable exceptions] expert partizans and grandiloquent slang-whangers for legislators, the benefit and the honor of Maryland Agriculture will become the *spirit of her laws.* Then it may be that those to whom is entrusted the high honor and profound responsibility of governing the State, will like to know what has been done by those who have led the way in measures to improve and elevate the greatest interest of the country—Then it is that such Reports as Mr. Colman's will be sought for, and properly appreciated.

Next after the "RETURNS" comes his "REPORT," predicated on a view of them. Looking at the number of sheets we have thrown off at this heat, we apprehend the printer may say, and be seconded by the reader, enough for the present! So we leave him to stop here or go on. We cannot suppress the doubt whether wheat growing at this rate, can be profitable or expedient in a country circumstanced as Massachusetts is, as to soil, labor, and other peculiar objects and resources. It is far from being true as a general axiom, that because much money is sent out of a State for things which, to a great extent, might be made in it, that therefore it is profitable or wise to quit other things, and go to producing these imported articles. Every family in Maryland might produce cotton, and onions, and wool, and beans, and peas enough for their own clothing and consumption; but, says the tobacco planter, while I can make my fifty dollars an acre from every acre that I can find force to cultivate, I am willing to go to Massachusetts for my Lowels, to Connecticut for my onions, and to North Carolina for my tar and my peas. But here again is a fertile question that deserves to be separately considered. We shall recur again to the Report, giving copious extracts, and will endeavor not to dilute it, or cripple its effect with so many random observations of our own. For the present we beg leave to conclude with the following extract, commending the whole Report most heartily to the intelligent reader:

"The Senate by their order of 20th March 1839, having required of the Commissioner of Agricultural Survey, an examination of all the wheat returns made to the Government, with a view to obtain the bounty offered by the law of 1838, and with reference to any improvements which the culture of wheat in the Commonwealth may admit of, the Commissioner has devoted much time to that subject; and herewith respectfully submits his report—in the preceding analysis of the returns of all the towns, and in the subjoined general remarks on the whole subject.

The number of individual claimants, whose returns have been examined, have exceeded three thousand six hundred. The amount of bushels of wheat, upon which a bounty has been paid, is more than one hundred and eight thousand. The sum paid for this object by the State in the first year of the law, is $9,280 14 cts.

The objects of the law, proposing a bounty upon the raising of wheat in the Commonwealth, it is presumed, were two fold; the first, to ascertain the capacities of the State *to* produce this crop; the second, to learn the common modes of cultivating it, that if possible they might thence determine the best mode. It was therefore required, that claimants should report not only the number of bushels raised, but also the extent of land sown; the average yield per acre; the quantity of seed sown to an acre; the kind of wheat sown; the time of sowing; the nature of the soil; the amounts and kinds of manure applied; the use of lime, gypsum, or ashes; and any disease or accident by which the crop was affected. For this purpose, prepared blanks were furnished to the several towns by the Secretary of State, and the returns made, with as much exactness as was to be expected.

From these returns, it appears, that the crops suffered

almost every where from drought. The season in this respect was singularly unfavorable; the summer having been one of the hottest summers upon record, and the drought severe, long-continued, and universal. It appears, likewise, that the crop suffered severely from the grain insect or wheat fly—a scourge which until recently was not known in this State; but which seems to have widely extended his devastations. There were also many instances of smut; and of blight from unknown causes.

It appears, also, from the returns, that there is scarcely an instance named in which the use of lime or plaster has given any decisive and well authenticated favorable results.

Wood ashes have been frequently used, and large crops have followed. Many cases, however, are reported in which their application also seems to have been without advantage. Large crops are returned where no manure whatever is reported to have been applied in the season of the wheat or the preceding season. No exact average of the amount of crops can be found. I have carefully collated all the returns, and have obtained an average yield of each town and likewise of each county, dividing the number of bushels produced by the number of acres sown. This, however, will not give a just comparative result, as the result must be varied by the number of crops or number of acres sown. For example, in a town where two acres were sown, giving one 30 bushels and the other 15 bushels, the average would be called 23 bushels; but in another town, presenting four claimants of an acre each, one producing 30 bushels and three producing sixteen each, the average of the town would be stated at 19 bushels only per acre—An approximation to exactness is therefore all which is to be looked for in the case. The average yield per acre through the state, may be set down at about fifteen bushels."

MR. JENIFER'S SPEECH, copied into our columns this week, will be read with interest by those who are anxious to see the labors of the recent Tobacco Convention crowned with success. The Baltimore "*American*" copies the speech of Mr. Jenifer, and makes the following judicious remarks thereon:

"The interest which Maryland has in this important staple affords a sufficient reason for alluding frequently, as occasion offers, to the onerous duties imposed by foreign nations on American tobacco. The course of the tobacco trade as it is now regulated operates to the great disadvantage of the planter, first in restricting the amount consumed abroad, and secondly, in diminishing the price for the quantity that is sold—a large proportion of what the foreign purchasers pay being taken by the Government in the way of duties. The enormous duties of Great Britain on this article, and the tobacco monoply of France, are established without any regard to our interests; they are created and sustained without any act of provocation on the part of this Government. No particular reason can be urged by Great Britain or France why tobacco should be thus singled out, except that it is a commodity the demand for which is so great that it will bear a heavy duty.—In the meantime, while the treasuries of foreign nations are receiving large sums levied on our staples, the American planter bears the burden of this imposition.

We have more than once insisted on the obligation which the National Government is under to take care of the domestic interests of the country, and to guard them against the destructive measures adopted by other nations. Why should we patiently suffer the infliction of restrictive duties which operate to the prejudice of a large class of our home producers, and take no effectual steps to ward off the injury, or to compel a reduction? Remonstrances have been tried of late years, and in some of the small kingdoms of Europe the effort was in a measure successful. But it is not to be expected that remonstrances will avail much against the firmly rooted structure of the British restrictive system, or against the gigantic monopoly of France. Nothing but retaliatory acts can do any thing of consequence here."

IN THE TOBACCO CONVENTION.

REMARKS OF MR. JENIFER OF MARYLAND.

Upon the business before the Convention.

Mr. JENIFER said that the Convention being now organized, he had a very few remarks to submit. The objects for which they had assembled were known to all; and although it was a matter of regret that the Convention was not more numerously attended—many delegates having, perhaps, been detained at home by unavoidable duties—still it was a source of satisfaction to see gentlemen from different sections of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky in attendance here, and thus manifesting the deep interest which was taken in the cause by which they had been brought together.

I am well aware (continued Mr. J.) that, upon occasions of this kind, every gentleman looks to another to do that which he should do himself; that, however deep may be the interest which he feels, and however willing he may be to do all that is in his power to accomplish the object in contemplation, still he is disposed to look to others rather than to himself. This is at all times to be regretted. I have risen, however, with a view of putting the Convention in possession of some few facts which will aid the committee hereafter to be appointed in pursuing their investigations.

In the first place, I will state the course of the select committee appointed by the House of Representatives on the subject of the tobacco trade, and of which the Speaker was pleased to constitute me the chairman. A large correspondence has been held abroad by our agents and Ministers with the various Governments of Europe. A voluminous document of the correspondence has been sent to the President of the United States from almost all parts of Europe, and great interest has been excited in the matter both at home and abroad; and there is abundant evidence, as will be shown hereafter, that our efforts have not proved entirely unavailing. It is to be regretted that, anxious as the select committee has been to present to this Convention a statement of all the correspondence which has taken place having a bearing on the subject, and the facts, time has not yet been allowed to enable the printer to complete the documents—documents, let me say, which will open the eyes of the American nation, and, at the same time, will exercise a powerful influence abroad. They will be published hereafter. Finding it impossible to present the papers in full, a document has been prepared by the committee which will give some valuable information in reference to our trade abroad. I hold in my hand a document which has been printed only this morning, by which it will be seen that our exports abroad and our imports at home bear a contrast, as regards duties, of a startling character. Take our agricultural interests—I do not mean tobacco alone, but the agricultural products of our country—and you will find that they have been greatly neglected abroad. Duties have been imposed on the staples of our country by the Governments of countries whose articles we are receiving free of duty, or at all events, at a merely nominal duty. It becomes, then, our duty to speak the language of truth, and whatever proceedings may be adopted by this Convention will have a proper effect at home as well as abroad.

When I speak thus, I do so upon *data*. Until the year 1837, when a Convention met here, no interest had been taken in the United States or abroad as to our agricultural products generally, and certainly not as to the particular staple of tobacco; and when that Convention met, nearly every man was ignorant of what belonged to ourselves. Subsequently we have been put in possession of information and facts. All those who have seen the correspondence which has taken place from the year 1837 to the present time will concur in opinion that it is from you that action in this matter is to emanate; and your opinions will be respected both at home and abroad. Why is it that we see here gentlemen from different parts of the Union? Why is it that we see gentlemen taken, at the request of their constituents, from their duties in the House of Representatives? It is because a deep interest has been excited on this subject so far as regards the tobacco planters. The eyes of the People are being opened, and we are here now to speak in a language which cannot be misunderstood. I refer to the fact that this staple of tobacco (which, next to the cotton interest, is the largest article of export from the United States—amounting annually to the sum of ten to twelve millions of dollars) has never received any countenance abroad; whilst, I say, this staple which is next in export to cotton, produces the greatest revenue to Governments in Europe, we are receiving articles from these very Governments—articles of luxury, as our tobacco is—free of duty.

It is not necessary, Mr. President, to go minutely through a list of the ports abroad that receive our tobacco, to show how great is the injustice which is done to us. It is only necessary to look generally abroad to see that prohibitory duties are imposed which amount almost to an exclusion of the article, and to satisfy ourselves that it behooves this Convention to look watchfully to the course to be pursued. And here let me say that we cannot speak in language too strong. Whatever may be the fear of foreign wars and retaliations, I must say that, if we are to suffer ourselves to be alarmed by such apprehensions, our case is hopeless—our interests will be sacrificed, and no manner of regard will be paid to them abroad.

What is our condition? With one or two exceptions, the subject of the tobacco trade has not been brought to the consideration of foreign Governments. An idea has prevailed, and partly prevails now, that it is an article from which they derive so great a revenue that they will not touch it. This was the idea that was held in 1837, because the experiment had not been made. Since that period, however—since Congress has appointed agents to go abroad, and has given instructions to our Ministers, the eyes of foreign Governments have begun to be opened; and though, in the first instance, they met a repulse almost every where, still, by perseverance, a very different language has been held. Something has been accomplished. As an evidence of this, we know that, in Germany, by the active agency of our Ministers, a reduction has already taken place on the article of rice, and that a prospective modification has been promised in relation to tobacco. Look to France, and you will find, by a correspondence which will be published in a few days, that from the year 1829 to this time the French Government have held out the idea of a modification. But it has not been pressed by Congress and the Government in such a manner as to show that it was their determination to effect a modification, or that retaliation would follow. And our Minister, (General Cass,) although he had fears and apprehensions before, although other objects were to be accomplished—as, for instance, the fulfilment of the indemnity treaty—still he speaks a language which, if followed out, will open the ports of France and compel them to receive our tobacco.

How stands the case with England? A document was put forth by Mr. Stevenson last year, which was not only an able argument, but which has opened the eyes of the British Minister; and Lord Palmerston was compelled to acknowledge that the duty was an onerous one. Why, then, should it not be reduced? It is for us to take the incipient steps.

Look at Germany and all the different Republics there; at first we met with a repulse, but now they have begun to moderate their views. Go to Belgium. Within a short time the matter has been brought to the consideration of both Governments, and a treaty is in being which will go to modify the duty.

In Sardinia something has been accomplished, because the Government has permitted an egress of our tobacco, which was not before allowed. Even their quarantine laws have, in some respects, been modified. So that, looking through every part of Europe where the restrictions are great or the duties heavy, we have it in our power to affect their interests.

I well know what are the opinions entertained by our Southern friends in relation to a tariff. I know the idea they entertain is, that protection is against the Constitution, and should not be admitted. Sir, we do not ask it. We ask, only, that our interests may be looked to; and that, in a schedule of duties to be made out in relation to our own revenue, those articles may be selected, coming from abroad, that are admitted at low, or at merely nominal rates of duties. We ask no protection; the question is one of revenue, which the Government of the United States has a right to look to, and to which, if it does not anxiously look, it is recreant to the interests of its people.

Sir, will it be believed that Great Britain alone raises from us, in the amount of duties levied on tobacco, more than the sum required to sustain the whole civil list of the United States? Nay, more, the duty upon tobacco, collected in England alone, from the United States, amounts annually to more than the whole nett revenue of the United States. This document (holding up the pamphlet headed "Tobacco Statistics") will prove the fact.

As to France, she purchases only a few thousand hogsheads of our tobacco, while we take *from her sixty-five or seventy millions of francs* in wines and silks, entirely free of duty. Why are we thus left at the mercy of these foreign Governments? They say these duties are indispensable to their revenue; and whilst these two countries, England and France, are deriving this revenue from us, articles coming from them, and used as luxuries by ourselves, are free of duty—at least two-thirds of them are

free of duty, and the rest are received at rates merely nominal. Our exports to France do not amount to half our imports from France; and upon those exports every single article pays a duty, whilst of the imports from France, being more than double the amount of exports hence, two-thirds are received duty free.

In regard to England, of the articles that we receive, many of them are articles of luxury, upon which we pay a mere nominal duty; and, if we choose, we may put it on a footing of retaliation. Is it not proper, in raising our revenue, as we must do hereafter, that we should raise it upon articles of luxury coming from countries which impose burdensome duties upon our own staple, and that we should follow it up with this proposition: if you reduce the duties imposed upon our staples, we will go along with you *pari passu* in reducing the duties imposed on your luxuries? That is the principle of reciprocity, and that is the only principle which ought to govern us. Our friends, therefore, who are sensitive on the subject of protection, of a tariff, of retaliation, need be under no apprehension. Let it go for revenue, and I care not whether it goes for revenue or retaliation, so that our object be accomplished.

Mr. President, I am aware that there are gentlemen present who can give us information that will not only be beneficial, but will enable the committee which may be appointed to make such a report as cannot fail to be valuable and effective. And I will here take the liberty to suggest that the committee will take up these facts and speak out in a language which cannot be misunderstood, and which will show that, in the proceedings now to be had, this Convention is in earnest.

There are documents in my possession to which, although not yet printed, the committee shall have access. And whatever recommendations the committee may make, let the Convention adopt them in a spirit of determination to carry them out, and, although the Convention cannot act in the same emphatic manner as the People in their aggregate capacity as planters, as men whose interests have been sacrificed for years, still we can speak in tones which will be heard and which will have an effect not only at home, but upon our interests abroad.

I will now, with great pleasure, second the suggestion of the Chair, that a committee be appointed. In the mean time, I hope that gentlemen will express their views freely, so that the committee, when proceeding to the discharge of their duty, may have the benefit of opinions from gentlemen of different sections of country.

Mr. J. concluded by reference to a few statistical facts, set forth in the documents before alluded to.

"Saltpetre in Meat."—*Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker*—In the twelth number of the last volume of the Cultivator, there appeared a communication on the use of salt petre in curing meat: and the following reason was assigned for abandoning its use, viz:—"It ought to be known, that saltpetre absorbed by the meat, is *nitric acid, or aqua fortis—a deadly poison*, whereby our salt meat becomes unpalatable and pernicious." A sufficient answer to which is found in the fact—that one of the constituents of common salt, is muriatic acid, as deadly a poison as nitric acid of the saltpetre. And we might, with as much propriety say, that the salt absorbed by the meat is muriatic acid, as to say that the saltpetre is nitric acid or aqua fortis. Therefore, the objection applies with as much force and truth to the use of the one as to the other.

Saltpetre is the product of a chemical union between nitric acid and potassa, (potash,) and salt, of a like union between muriatic acid and soda—and in these, as in all other cases of chemical combination, the substances combining, not only lose their properties, but the substances produced generally possess properties entirely different—frequently the very opposite, of those of either of their constituents. From which it follows, that a perfectly innocent compound may be produced by the combination of two noxious substances—or a noxious compound, by the combination of two innocent substances: and it is very improper, and well calculated to mislead, to designate a compound substance by the name of either of its constituents, as in the communication referred to, in which nitric acid and salt petre are several times used as if they were but different names for the same thing.

Some persons think a small quantity of saltpetre very beneficial to their meat—others think it useless—the former need not be frightened from its use by the fear of being poisoned with aqua fortis—nor the latter deterred from trying it. J.

Lexington, Va March 19th, 1840.—Cult.

WORK FOR JUNE.

On the Farm—*Corn*—In the early part of this month you must lay the foundation of your *corn crop*, by working it as soon as it gets to be from three to four inches high. The best method, so far as expedition is concerned, is to pass the corn harrow over it, letting the hoe-men follow to relieve any plants which may be covered up with the harrow. When you shall have performed this service, make a resolution from which you must not recede during the season, to keep the weeds and grass down, the earth light and well stirred until the corn is fit to lay by. In two weeks after the first working take a furrow *from* the corn and throw it *back* again. In a week afterwards throw up a furrow to the plants, plough out the middles and backs; and when this is performed, pass your cultivator over it. In two weeks give the corn another such working, running your furrow further from the plants, following the ploughing, in a week, with a cultivation. After this one more working with the cultivator will complete the culture of your corn for the season.

Unless your ground is strong, and has been thoroughly and liberally manured, as soon as you shall have passed the cultivator through your corn, give to each hill a small portion of ashes, ashes and plaister, or plaster alone. The effect of as much as you can hold in your fingers and thumb will add a tenth in quantity to the product of your field.

Late Potatoes—If you have not done so already, you must lose no time in setting in your late potatoes. Prepare the ground for them by good ploughing; manure them liberally in the furrough, or hill, whichever way you may plant them; keep them clean, and give them ample hills, presenting a broad surface at top to receive rain, and, if the season is auspicious, you may promise yourself a good crop, which you may either sell or feed to your stock.

Pumpkins—Be sure to keep your pumpkin vines clean from weeds and grass until they are fit to lay by, and be sure if your ground was not well manured, or naturally very strong, to give to each hill a shovel full of good well rotted manure immediately after the first working.

Ruta Baga—Plough up the ground you destine for this root immediately; harrow it, then put in twenty loads of manure to the acre, plough it in, harrow and roll well, then drill in your seed, in drills 20 inches apart. As soon as the plants are of the size of a dollar, thin them out so as to stand about 8 inches apart in the drills. After this working, at intervals of about two weeks, pass a small cultivator through the rows three times, using the hoe after each cultivator to cut out any weeds on the rows, and you may lay them by with the assurance of a good crop.

It would be best to put the manure in the drills, turn a furrow on either side, and then harrow down and roll so as to flatten the surface and pulverize the soil well; but if you cannot spare the time for this you may manure broad cast as recommended above.

The Soil.—Ligh rich mould or sand is the best, and new ground preferable.

Sugar Beet.—You may still put in sugar beet with the certainty of a good crop; the culture the same as for ruta baga, except that the rows should be 2 feet apart, and the plants to be thinned out to 12 inches in the rows.

Clover Hay—As soon as the blossoms of your clover begins to turn brown, cut it, and cure it in cocks, and as soon as dry, which it will be in a day if the cocks are turned over, put it away, taking care to salt it in the stacks.

Mulberries—Keep your mulberries clean and the ground well lightened through the season up to August; after that they should not be worked. As to the Morus Multicaulis we will remark, that experience has taught that they should not be taken up in the fall, as they are perfectly hardy and keep better in the ground as they grew than when taken up and buried.

White Turnips—The ground which you destine for fall turnips should be now ploughed, and let remain until just before you intend to sow, which should not be later than the middle of next month; then manure it and give it another ploughing and two or three harrowings; then sow your seed, harrow it in, roll and sow a few bushels of ashes on to the acre. When the plants come up either sow *lime* on it or sprinkle a solution of stale Eder on the plants. When of the size of the palm of your hand, thin out to the distance of six and eight inches apart, and if the season is good you will be rewarded for your labor.

Water Melons, Cantelopes, Mush Melons, &c.—All crops of this kind, must be kept clean, the weeds and grass must not be permitted to grow. A decoction of elder leaves sprinkled over each hill will destroy the bugs, and you will be blessed with a good crop.

Buckwheat and Millet.—In the latter part of this month get in your buckwheat and millet.

In the Garden.—*Potatoes.*—Earth up your early potatoes, whether Irish or sweet, and keep down the grass and weeds until you lay them by.

Cabbages.—Plant out your cabbage plants of all kinds, and recollect in the preparation of your ground, that the better you manure it, the deeper you dig it, the finer you make it, and the better you work it, the larger and finer will be your heads.

Celery Plants—The early plants should now be set out.

Peas and Beans—You may now sow a few of each of these to succeed the early sorts.

Asparagus Beds—Clean out your beds, and be sure to do it in moist weather.

Lettuce and small Salading of all kinds may now be sown.

Beets, Carrots and Parsnips—Your early sown of these roots must be kept clean.

Okra, Tomatoes and Egg Plants—Each of these fine vegetables must be worked and freed from weeds.

Red Peppers—Set out your plants in good strong, well manured ground, and keep them clean.

Flower Garden—*Dahlias*—If not turned out of pots into the places where they are to flower, it should now be done. Stake the stems if there be danger from wind: situation sheltered, but not shady: fresh soil, and not that, if possible, where they grew last year. Rich loam and road sand is good compost for dahlias. Prick out seedlings if not done before.

Auriculas—May now be shifted. Be careful that the pots be perfectly clean and well drained.

Tulip, Hyacinth, and Ranunculus.—Beds or stands should still be shaded. Carnations in pots require good nursing, by being assisted by manured water. All sorts of tender and all hardy annuals and perennials may now be set out in the open borders. Sow successions of stocks, &c. Transplant annuals previously sown two thick. Sow biennials. Make cuttings of exotic plants, and prepare a slight hot-bed for them. Attend to the green-house plants now in the summer station, and refurnish the green-house with tender annuals.

The business of a flower garden may be at all times as gay and floriferous as possible. No weeds should usurp, nor decayed flowers be seen scattered about.

Horse Powers—We copy below the directions which accompany the Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines which have been advertised in the "Farmer" by Messrs. Sinclair, jr. & Co. These machines we understand are gaining much favor with farmers, and every possible information should be given to insure success in putting them up correctly and giving them proper attention. We are promised a statement of the operation and utility of these machines by a correspondent, which we shall lay before our readers. As before remarked, much complaint has been made relative to the want of durability of the various horse powers now in use, and if it can be satisfactorily shewn by practical farmers who have tested this machine that it is free from the objections urged against others, an ample remuneration will be obtained by the manufacturers in the extended adoption of it.

1st. Have the ground upon which the machines are to stand, made level.

2d. Dig trenches sufficiently deep to let the frame and band-wheel of the power into the ground sufficiently deep to allow the long iron shaft to range horizontally, and within half inch of the ground.

3d. Place the machine in those trenches, minding that the shaft is properly connected, and placed on the wooden cross-piece or step for the shafts near the band-wheel to rest upon; then have the machine and step well secured to the ground by wooden stakes driven firmly into the ground.

4th. The long wooden levers (for the horses to draw by,) should next be put on, having them well secured to the main wheel by bolts prepared for the purpose. The long iron stretchers should next be put on, which will prevent the shaft from breaking, straining, &c.

5th. Screen the large band-wheel from the horses, which may be done by planting two posts horizontally with the wheel, to which nail a few boards sufficiently high to prevent the horses seeing the same.

6th. The Thrashing Machine, (or any other machine,) should be placed on either side, above or below the band-wheel of the horse power, minding to have the pulleys to range on a line with each other, and at proper distances to receive the band which is generally sent with each machine.

7th. Have the horse power cog-wheels well greased with tallow, and the journals of each machine kept well oiled with sweet or lamp oil; and to prevent any possibility of the Thrashing Machine journals becoming dry and hot, we particularly recommend that those boxes be filled with tallow and candle wick.

From the Yankee Farmer.

THOROUGH DRAINING AND SUB-SOIL PLOUGHING.

James Smith, Esq. of Deanston Works, near Sterling, Scotland, has the high honor of inventing, and introducing this new system in husbandry, which is effecting a vast improvement in agriculture. Wherever this system has been properly applied, the wonderful effects speak so plainly in its favor, that all readily yield assent to its excellence, and follow out the practice so far as their means will allow. The following remarks upon this system, shows the estimation in which it is held by the best authorities.

"The most extraordinary agricultural improvement of modern times, is the system of Thorough Draining and Sub-Soil Ploughing of Mr. Smith, of Deanston."—*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.*

"Smith's Sub-Soil Plough is a necessary accompaniment to draining; and, when that is done effectively, it seems calculated to render the most sterile and unproductive soil fertile and profitable."—*Lefevere's Remarks on the Present State of Agriculture.*

"The Thorough or Deanston mode of Draining, of so great benefit, not for Scotland only, but for the whole kingdom, is as yet in its infancy. Already the fame and the utility of it is spreading all over the island; and we have not a doubt, in a short time there will not be found a spot where improvements are carried on that has not been "made anew" by means of this simple, yet powerful and efficient system of Draining."—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, June,* 1839.

Various systems of draining had been practised with various successes, according to the soil and sub-soil to which they had been applied, but none of these were of general application, and in many cases no system would produce the desired effect; and much money was wasted in useless experiments.

Smith's system is of general application, it produces a uniform dryness, and is very permanent; and considering the great improvement effected by this system, and its permanency, the expense is moderate and will soon be repaid by more abundant crops.

We copy from a very valuable pamphlet on "Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing," by Mr. Smith.

"The principle of the system advanced in this paper is *the providing of frequent opportunities for the water rising from below or falling on the surface, to pass freely and completely off,* and, therefore, the most appropriate appellation for it seems to be "*The Frequent drain system,*" or Thorough Drainage System.

In the natural circumstances of the soil on the surface of the earth, the drainage is extremely various, from that of the light dry loam incumbet on deep beds of open sand or gravel, to that of the thin sterile crust of soil incumbent on massive beds of impervious till. In the former, there is no water springing to the soil from below, and whatever falls upon the surface, in the shape of rain, is instantly absorbed, and passes through the sand or gravel to some outlet at a lower level. In the latter case, on the contrary, water, whether springing from below, or falling upon the surface in the shape of rain. must either run slowly off over the surface, however great the distance, or, in the event of horizontal surface, must remain stagnant till evaporated by the sun, or absorbed by the atmosphere. On such a sub-soil a sufficient depth of *active soil* can never be long maintained; for, even if trenched and enriched by lime and dung, it will bear but scanty and precarious crops, and, if laid out for pasture, will, in a few years revert to its former thin crust producing but the coarsest herbage. Some soils are incumbent on sub-soils, partially or slowly pervious to water—such, by judicious management, produce sometimes good crops in favorable seasons; but, when much rain prevails, the crops are neither bulky nor of good quality. Soils so situated are unfit for wheat, as the alternate frosts and thaws of winter acting on the water in the soil, are sure to throw out the plants.—When soil is immediately incumbent on open rock, especially on thin or green stone, which is very open from its many fissures, the land is uniformly fertile.

If, therefore, we observe carefully the operations of nature, we shall never be at a loss for principles to guide us in the cultivation of the soil. In the last stated example the open rock under the soil affords frequent and pretty uniform channels of escape for the water; hence the obvious suggestion of the *frequent drain system.*

In proceeding to apply this system of drainage to a farm, the first object is to attain a sufficient fall or *level,* at it is commonly termed, for a main drain to receive the water flowing from the ordinary or parallel drains.

This drain should be directed along the bottom of the chief hollow or valley of the grounds, where the whole or greater portion of the drains can be laid into it. If any lesser hollows occur in the field, they must also have their proportional mains or leaders.

The bottom or the main drain should be at least three feet, and, if possible three and one half or four feet under the surface where it passes along; and it should have throughout as uniform a fall as the nature of the ground will admit.

It should be flagged in the bottom, or where flag-stones are expensive, built as an inverted arch, to prevent the possibility of washing away under the side building.—The dimensions necessary will depend on the fall or declivity, and the area of land from which it has to receive water. With a fall in no place less than one foot in 100 yards, a drain 10 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, will void the rain water from 100 acres. It is of great importance to make the open area of such drains narrow and high, as smaller bottoms and covers will suit, and be less liable to give way; and the current of water being more confined, mud and sand will be less apt to settle in the bottom. Let the sides be smoothly and securely built with flat stones, either with or without mortar; and let strong flat covers be placed over, or where such are not to be found, rough, simple arches may be built with thin stones and mortar for the bottom and cover, packing the haunches of the arch well up to the sides of the cut.—Where lesser hollows occur crossing the fields, it is necessary to cut submains along their bottoms about three or three and a half feet deep, and having openings of suitable dimensions formed by inverted stone couples, or with drain tiles, or where a very large flow of water has to be provided for, with an inverted tile, and a covering tile placed above the bottom one, or with larger tiles made on purpose.

There should be a cross submain at the bottom of every field or stretch of drains, to receive the water from all the parallel drains, and such drain should always be cut six inches deeper than the drains running into it, that the water may have a free drop, which will prevent the lodgment of mud or sand at their junctions or mouths.—*Open cuts* or *ditches,* either as mains or submains, should never, except from necessity, be adopted, being apt to get filled with mud or grass, by which water is thrown back into the drains, which often chokes them; besides the loss of land, annoyance in ploughing, constant expense of cleaning, and the unsightly appearance of the thing, are serious objections; and where hedge fences are used, the nourishment which might be derived by the extending of the roots into the adjoining field, is completely cut off on one side.

Having thus provided a main drain, with submains flowing into it, matters are prepared for setting off and executing the parallel frequent drains in the body of the field. The drains can be executed at any season when the weather will permit, but the spring and summer are most suitable for the work. It is best to execute the drains when the field is in grass, as it can then be done in all weathers in a more cleanly manner.

In laying off the drains, the first object for consideration is, the nature of the sub-soil. If it consists of a stiff strong till, or a dead sandy clay, then the distance from drain to drain should not exceed from ten to fifteen feet; if a lighter and more porous sub-soil, a distance from eighteen to twenty-four feet will be close enough, and in very open sub-soils, forty feet distance may be sufficient. When the ridges of the field have been formerly much raised, it suits very well to run a drain up every furrow, which saves some depth of cutting. The *feering* [a Scotch term for the first furrow in breaking] being then after made over the drains, the hollow is filled up, and the general surface ultimately becomes level. When the field is again ridged, the drains may be kept in the crowns or middle of the ridges, but if it is intended to work the field so as to alternate the crowns and furrows, then the ridges should be of a breadth equal to *double* the distance from drain to drain, and by setting off the furrows in the middle betwixt two drains, the crowns will be in a similar position, so that when the furrow takes the place of the crowns they will still be in the middle betwixt two drains, which will prevent the risk of surface water getting access to the drain from the water furrows by any direct opening. It is, however, preferable to work thorough drained fields without ridges, preserving a uniform surface, so that the water falling on the surface shall percolate from where it falls to the drains, and all currents of water and consequent washing or running of the surface is avoided; besides, the crop will be more uniform and less liable to lodge, and will give a higher average return. The handsome appearance of the fields in grain or in grass is very gratifying.

Some farmers object to the want of ridges as causing difficulty in sowing and reaping. A slight rut with a single horse plough serves to regulate the sower; but when the sowing machine is used, no marking is necessary, and the small inconvenience in reaping is far overbalanced by the many advantages. Besides, it is probable that the reaping machine will, ere long, become a powerful auxiliary implement of the harvest, and be in the hands of every extensive and good farmer. The absence of ridges, and the presence of a uniform and smooth surface, will tend much to facilitate its application, for furrows and gathered ridges have hitherto been its chief obstructions. At whatever distances the drains are placed, they should be run parallel to the ridges, which is commonly in the steepest descent. The drains should be run parallel to each other, and at regular distances, and should be carried throughout the whole field, without reference to the wet dry appearance of portions of the field, as *uniform and complete dryness* is the object; and portions of the land, which may be considered dry in their natural state, will appear wet when compared with those parts which have been properly drained.

The three feet drain should be carried along the ends of these drains at the top of the field, and at a distance of about nine feet from the fence, especially if it is a hedge fence. Such a drain is necessary for the growth of the hedge, and to render the end ridges, where there is much carting and turning, completely dry; but if made nearer than nine feet, the roots of the hedges are apt to get into the drain, and choke it up by degrees.

It is of importance to be accurate in laying off the drains as described, as it secures uniformity of dryness, and in all future operations, or at any time, it is easy to ascertain the line of any drain. Some people are still prone to the practice of throwing in a cross drain, or to branches going off at right angles, which is of no farther avail in drying the land, whilst it increases the length of drain without a proportionate increase of the area drained.

It may prove of great use, in after times to have a plan of each field, with the lining of the parallel drains and main drains accurately laid down, and the lengths and distances marked in figures, to remain as a reference.

(To be Continued.)

From the Yankee Farmer.

ROOTS FOR STOCK.

Soil—Root crops may be raised in any good tillage soil. As there are a variety of roots cultivated, some of them are suited to any good tillage that will produce other crops. A very deep soil is well suited to the long roots, such as beets, carrots, and parsneps, which cannot generally be grown to advantage on shallow soils; and where the soil is of sufficient depth for these tap-rooted plants, they are doubtless the most profitable crop.

If new ground be used, either burnt ground, or green sward, or if the soil be very hard and stony so that it can be loosed only a few inches, turneps generally do the best; on such hard land, if it be in good condition all kinds of turneps flourish well, even the cabbage turnep and ruta baga, which in loose soil grow mostly beneath the surface.

Lands that are new, or nearly so, produce the best crops of turneps, both in quantity and quality, and where the soil has long been under culture, turneps do not generally succeed well, unless lime, ashes, salt, or something else

is applied to destroy the worms and insects, which are very likely to eat the turnep both at the top and root, and both early and late, and often destroy the crop, or prevent its production.

Turneps generally do very well the first and second season of ploughing; after that they are very liable to be destroyed by numerous enemies. We raised excellent turneps, cabbage turneps, and ruta bagas, on land the second season it was ploughed. We tried some of it the third year, with these two kinds, on which there had been a variety of plants the previous year, and those that escaped the grub worm and many other depredators, that destroyed the tender plants, flourished well for a while; then the leaves were covered with lice, such as are common on cabbages, and they nearly destroyed the plants so that the crop was not worth harvesting.

In the same season, these kinds of turneps were in a healthy state, and produced a good crop on an adjoining piece that was then tilled the second year. While the turneps failed on the old ground on account of insects, beets grew remarkably well, receiving no injury from insects, excepting a few were cut off just after they came up, and the deficiency was supplied by transplanting from places where the plants were too thick.

Beets and carrots are the surest crops on lands that have been long cultivated and are full of insects. If the plants escape while young, they are not liable to injury thereafter from this evil; and it is much better for the plants to be exposed to injury while young, in season for the deficiency to be supplied by transplanting or sowing seed anew, than to have this destruction come when it is too late to repair the loss.

The best Root Crops—We have named the different kinds of root crops generally cultivated, and we have shown in general but not definite terms, that for some kinds of soil turneps are best, and that for others the long rooted plants should be preferred; and we have also showed that much depends on the time of planting as to the kind that should be cultivated.

If sowing be attended to very early, the carrot parsnep, and cabbage turnep should be preferred, as the beet and turnep, if sown very early, would attain a good growth some time before harvesting, and would lose much of their virtues.

Again, it may not be convenient to sow till late, and then the turneps must be selected which have a rapid growth, and continue to grow late in the season.

As every kind of root that we have named is valuable, not only for some purpose, but for most every purpose, as food for stock, and as the surest way to raise an abundance, is to plant different kinds, it will doubtless be the most profitable for farmers to raise several kinds of roots properly adapted to their soil, and as may be convenient on account of the time of sowing. Some regard must be had to the time of feeding, as some roots may be good in the fall or first of winter, but will not retain their goodness long after harvest.

If a farmer can choose a suitable soil, and the proper time for planting, then he may find a great benefit in cultivating those roots that yield the most, and keep the best when intended for feeding in the winter and spring, and are the most valuable for the purpose intended.

As to what root crops are most profitable, farmers have different opinions, as they have had various success in this business according to their soil, culture, the season, and other circumstances in raising; and in feeding to stock various circumstances have led to different opinions.

This is comparatively a new business among us, and further experience is necessary to show how far a preference should be given to the different kinds. But this is a proper subject for discussion, and we shall make some remarks on it, in our next, and we hope that those who have made experiments and observations, the result of which will benefit the farming community, will freely communicate their views through our columns.

Preparation of the Soil—As a great saving of labor may be made in root culture, by a proper preparation of the soil, we will now direct attention to the subject. Let the ground be manured and ploughed as long before sowing as may be. If this is done early in the spring or the fall before, the better, as the frosts will make the soil fine and mellow, and of course more easy to work, and more productive. As soon as the weeds have started, go over the ground with a cultivator or harrow, and destroy them; attend to this as often as the weeds start till the time of sowing; then, if necessary, plough again and harrow, and sow the seed immediately, and as the stirring of the earth has destroyed most of the weeds, there will be but little labor in hoeing.

The Cotton Crop.

Few persons are aware of the amount expended in the production of cotton; or of the vast importance of the product, to those engaged in other business. The following estimates are sufficiently accurate to establish the results, as far as our own crop is concerned.

The crop of Mississippi for 1839 may be assumed to be 400,000 bales, of the average weight of 400 lbs. The expense of preparing and getting it to market may be thus estimated.

For bagging rope and twine per bale	$2 50
For freight, insurance, commissions and other shipping charges in New Orleans,	2 50
For freight, insurance, duties, town and dock dues, commissions and other charges in Liverpool,	14 00
For plantation expenses (which include clothing, pork, farming utensils, horses and mules, &c., which must be furnished every year,) not less per bale than	6 00
For overseers wages and necessary repairs of gin and mill, not less per bale than	2 50
Making the aggregate of expenses equal to—per bale	$27 50

Of which the sum of $25 per bale is paid to persons who are not employed in the culture—who are non-residents, and who are engaged in other pursuits. Thus the crop of Mississippi alone in 1839 contributed the enormous sum of *ten millions of dollars* to those who had no direct interest in its growth!!! And who will say that the production of cotton is not intimately connected with the prosperity of the whole country, when more is realized from it by those who are not employed in the culture, than by those whose capital, skill, and labor are engaged in it. And who will dare to say that the preservation of our southern institutions is not essential to the wealth and comfort of the whole Union.

Let us next enquire how much of the profits of the production go towards the remuneration of the production.

We will assume the price in Liverpool (for the price in the European market must be the test of value,) to be 6d. per lb., which is equivalent to 11 cents in United States currency.

A bale of cotton weighing 400 lbs. when it leaves New Orleans, will weigh 375 lb. nett in Liverpool, after deducting the tare and the ropes, and will produce at 11 cts. per lb.		$41 25
From which deduct expences in Liverpool,		14 00
And the nett proceeds will be		$27 25
To which add 10 per cent. for premium on the foreign exchange, say		2 75
		$30 00
Deduct expenses in New Orleans	$2 50	
do do bagging rope and twine	2 50	
do do plantation expenses	$8 00	13 00
And we have for the remuneration of the producers per bale		$17 00

Let us assume the value of a plantation capable of producing an annual average crop of 350 bales (say 80 negroes, 50 of whom are effective, and 1,500 acres of land, with stock, improvements, &c.) to be $100,000 00
And the annual interest which the product will yield will be less than 6 per cent.

Do not these results admonish us of the necessity of reducing the expenses of production? How very few of us have taken the pains to enquire how much per bale it costs us to supply our parlor? How much for clothing, for horses and mules; all of which ought to be, and might be, raised at home? Is it possible for a planter to relieve himself from embarrassments when he is paying 8 and realizing only 6 per cent. on his capital?

Every bale of cotton costs the producer an average of $2 per bale for overseers wages; $2 50 for pork; $1 50 for clothing! And is it not high time to calculate the cost of production when prices rule so low? The crop of 1839 will be fully 2 millions of bales. The consumption in the United States will fall off 50,000 bales, and the consumption in Europe cannot be increased, compared with 1839. The stocks of cotton in Europe, at the close of the present year will exceed that of last year fully 400,000 bales, without allowing any thing for the increased import from India. Is there any prospect for better prices for the crop now planted? Certainly no. On the contrary, there is at present every reason to believe that if the production of this year reaches 1,400,000 bales (or 600,000 bales less than that of 1839) the average price in Liverpool will be less than 5d. per lb. There is every thing then, in the prospect before us to admonish us of the necessity of economy—the most rigid and pecuniary economy—in all our plantation expenditures.—*Mississippi Free Trader.*

From the Cultivator.

Dictionary of Terms
Used in Agriculture and its kindred Sciences.

Bitumen. This is the name of a species in mineralogy, chiefly interesting as forming the basis of a large part of the coals termed mineral coal, an article of vast importance to the arts, commerce, and comforts of life. It has acquired several names, from its appearance in its different states of consistency. *Naptha* is a fluid, of a yellowish tinge, transparent, and with a peculiar odor. It consist of carbon 82.20, and hydrogen 14.80. It is found in many parts of the world. *Petroleum* is of thicker consistence, than naptha, in some cases resembling in color and consistence, common tar. It is in this state that it is found in such vast quantities in the United States, principally at the saline on the Kenhawa and Muskingum, at the depth of from 300 to 600 feet. It is also found on the Olean creek in this state, and is the article known as Seneca oil. At Rainanhong in Birmah, is a hill containing coal, in which more than 500 pits have been dug for the collection of the petroleum, and from which 400,000 hogsheads are taken annually. In boring for salt in 1838, on the Tombigbee river in Alabama, at the depth of 600 feet, the miners struck a vein of petroleum, which, flowing over the top in immense quantities, spread itself over the river for some fifty miles, and in that state was set on fire, forming a striking and brilliant spectacle. Compact bitumen, or *Asphaltum*, has lately attracted much notice from a new application, which, in connection with some other substances, has been made of it in paving streets, where its durability has been found to exceed granite. All the coal west of the Allegany mountains is bituminous, and some large beds of it occur on the east of this range.

Blast. A disease of plants, to which by different writers has been given the name of blight, blast, and mildew. The latter, however, is evidently a distinct disease, and produced by different causes. Blast or blight has been divided into several varieties, affecting plants in different ways, and with varying intensity. Among these may be mentioned blight originating from cold. The north or easterly winds of spring often produce this, by freezing the tender shoots, or by retaining the flow of the juices. Thus the young fruits are deprived of their nourishment, and fall from the stem. Blast or blight from sultry wet weather, originating contagious diseases of plants, is another of the forms noted, and mildew sometimes seems to result from this cause. The blight which sometimes strikes the grain of whole districts, would seem to be owing to the atmospheric causes thus generated, since the disease appears to follow, and be governed by the course of the winds. Blast from the want of nourishment, is another form of the disease, but of which the cause is usually obvious. Impoverished land, too great quantities of seed, or injudicious culture, may produce this blight, but in the country, it is oftener observed as an effect of drouth. Blast from *fungi* is the kind of blight which attacks grain also and which has been erroneously attributed to particular plants, as the berry bush, since the fungi on the leaves of this plant, and those that cause the blight in wheat are clearly distinct.

Blindness. No animal is so subject to blindness as the horse, and in most cases it can be clearly traced to the treatment they receive. Severe drawing in the harness, or racing, either on the course or otherways, will not unfrequently produce blindness, sometimes temporary, but often permanent. An examination of the pupils of the eye will most usually enable an observer to determine whether there is blindness or not. If the pupils when exposed to the light after being in a dark stable, contract, the horse is not blind; if they contract unequally, or one not at all, then the vision is imperfect, or gone in one of the eyes. The hand placed close over the eye for a few minutes, so as to render the eye dark, will show the dilation or contraction of the pupil, when no other convenient

means of excluding light are at hand. A horse, blind with both eyes, will usually have his ears in constant and rapid motion, directing them in quick succession to every quarter, relying on hearing rather than sight; he will lift his feet high as if he were stepping over some obstacle, when there is actually nothing in the way. It is a common saying, that *wall eyed* horses are never blind. This is probably an error; as there appears no difference in their structure to warrant such an inference.

SILK.—An interesting account of the meeting of the Ruffin Silk Society of Eastern Virginia will be seen in another column. Success to the good cause. Let the South add another staple to her resources—a staple for which the soil, climate, and labor of this region of country, are eminently adapted. It will be seen by the report that the members of the Society are feeding twenty millions of worms. We know that the best feeling prevails on the subject of Silk culture, and we most earnestly exhort the farmers, and citizens generally, of our neighborhood, to rally around the silk standard, and introduce its manufacture permanently among us.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

At the regular Quarterly Meeting of the Ruffin Silk Society of Eastern Virginia, held at the Eagle Hotel, on Wednesday, 12th of May, 1840, the Committee appointed at our last meeting to examine the machinery of E. L. Young, Esq., made the following report, which was read, and unanimously adopted:

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to examine Capt. E. L. Young's Silk Machine, February 15th, 1840; present, S. Hartshorn, Chairman; Capt. Delaney, Thos. Duesberry, Dr. Clinton, Wm. Wilmot, and Wm. Godfrey.

The following statistics were shown by Capt. Young, as to the power of the machinery as invented by himself for the earlier important stages of the Silk business.

This extremely simplified and novel machinery is composed of two distinct portions exclusive of the stove and cocoon pan, and is worked by a crank with the power of an ordinary boy of 12 years of age. It stands in a space 5 feet high, 3 broad, and 5 in length. Has on one portion of the machinery nine bobbins with their axles, and a singularly contrived moving shifter for the thread when the bobbins are winding up the silk. Also one reel with metallic semi-arms and divisional pins, accompanied with a fine horizontal movement for the purpose of regularly distributing the thread on the arms of the reel.

To the other portion of the Machinery are attached nine ejecting spindles for twisting the silk intended for warp, sewing silk or button hole twist. The said spindles at their ordinary speed of twisting, make the unprecedented number of 6,480 revolutions per minute, and their ejecting bobbins 6750 revolutions during the same time, that is when the working crank makes 45 revolutions per minute, which can be easily kept in operation by the power before stated.

To the last stated portion of the machinery is attached a reel having a construction, also a horizontal movement similar to the one before described. The two reels will in ten working hours take from the cocoons 228,000 yds. The nine bobbins will while the two reels are operating, take on them not less than 154,947 yards, in the most beautiful manner imaginable. The silk intended to be twisted for warp or sewing silk is always received on the bobbin.

By the peculiar construction of this novel machinery, the ascending cocoons are most effectually shaken down from their fibres occasioned by the motion of the machinery, thereby overcoming the necessity of intruding or thrusting in the hand of the person attending, which is a very important improvement.

The machinery, although composed of sundry parts, are arranged and combined with such extreme simplicity that they can be very readily rectified or repaired by any person accustomed to perform the duties of a smith; thereby dispensing with tedious delays and heavy charges for repairs should they become requisite.

By some trifling extraneous appendages to the crank, the machinery can be worked by water or any other power.

The machinery reels off the raw material with the greatest ease and uniformity, beauty and precision, while distributing the fibres to the portion assigned them, and can, if desirable, give the fibres a gentle twist for the purpose of warp. EDWARD L. YOUNG,

Inventor & sole proprietor of the above stated Machinery.

We, therefore, as many as are here present, empower our Chairman and Secretary to endorse the above paper, and report the same to the Society.

S. HARTSHORN, *Ch'n. Com.*

THOS. G. CLINTON, *Sec'y. Com.*

A member of the Society then presented a variety of silk specimens which had been collected by himself from the North, and also some raw silk direct from Italy; the former of which, upon examination, were decided, by gentlemen who have dealt largely in the article, by far to excel the latter. It was the unanimous opinion of all present, from the experiments so far made and now in progress, and the splendid cocoons of this year's production lying before them on the table, that the growth and manufacture of Silk is peculiarly adapted to our soil and climate, and that Silk must ere long be a STAPLE of the Southern States.

Capt. Young also submitted for the inspection of the Society some beautiful specimens taken off the cocoons by his machinery; such as sewing silk (dyed by himself in several colors,) and filling distributed on bobbins; as well as some fine twisted warp composed of six fibres, which was pronounced by competent judges after a close comparison, to be equal if not superior in delicacy to a beautiful hank of the best quality silk warp recently imported direct from Italy.

In order to show how far the members of this Society are sincere in their opinions, they are now feeding, and will raise in the course of the present season, at least 20,000,000 of silk worms. Fellow citizens, you are asked to examine this subject and satisfy yourselves of the correctness of these conclusions.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Bee says that the crops look favorable, and that the planter will be blessed with an abundance again, if the high waters do not sweep away his hopes.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—There was an unusually large number of Beef cattle offered during the week, amounting to between four and five hundred head, and prices are without material change. The larger portion have been driven to another market, and part only of the remainder sold at $6 to $7 per 100 lbs. for inferior to prime. Live Hogs are held at $5,25 to 5,50 and are dull.

Cotton.—A sale of a small lot of fair quality Louisiana at 9¼ cts.

Fish.—Shad continue in active demand and the sales of the week have been quite large at $8,25 per bbl. for North Carolina trimmed No. 1. The stock is now somewhat reduced. Herrings have also gone off rapidly at $2,75 per bbl. Small sales of Mackerel at $13 for No. 1, and $11 for No. 2.

Molasses—Sales of N. Orleans in hhds. at 28 c. bbls at 30.

Plaster.—Sales this week at $3,12 a $3,25 per ton, according to quality.

Provisions.—We note a sales of Rump Pork at $12,50. In other barrel provisions we believe there has been nothing doing beyond the ordinary sales to the retailers. We continue to quote Mess Pork at $17,50; Prime at $14,50; Mess Beef at 15; No. 1 at $13 and Prime at $11. Sales of Lard have been made at 11 cts. until yesterday when a lot of new No. 1 Western was sold at 11 cts. cash. The stock is not heavy and holders generally now ask 12 cts. The price of Bacon continues unchanged, but the demand this week has been less active than last. We continue to quote New Western assorted at 8¼ to 9 cents for good to strictly prime parcels, with sales principally at 8¾ cents. Baltimore assorted is firm, with sales at 9 cts. The inspections of the week comprise 302 barrels Pork; 213 barrels and 10 half do Beef.

Sugar.—At auction on Tuesday, 205 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at $5,60 a $6,90, and to-day the cargo of brig Hazard from Havana, consisting of 165 hhds. Cuba Muscovado was offered, but only 60 hhds were sold $5,60 a $6,10. By private contract we note sales of New Orleans at $5 ,25.

Tobacco.—The receipts continue very large, the inspections showing the aggregate amount of the week to be 1600 hhds. and of the last two weeks of nearly 3000 hhds. This we believe is the largest quantity ever inspected in the same space of time in Baltimore. There has been throughout the week a regular and steady demand for all descriptions of Maryland, and the sales embrace nearly the whole of the quantity inspected. The transactions show no variation in prices, which we continue, viz; $3,25 a $3.50 and $4 for common; $5,50a6,50 for fair to good, and $7a7,50 for fine. There have been some sales of Ohio, at from $4,50 for common to $10 for very superior, averaging about $6,50 a $6,75. This description, however, is quite dull. Occasionally a small lot of very superior quality reaches the market and finds ready sale. Of this description we quote wrappery at $8 a $14; yellow and red $7 a $10; yellow $7 a 8; and fine yellow $8 a $10. The inspections of the week comprise 1406 hhds. Maryland; 135 hhds. Ohio; 50 Kentucky; and 4 Virginia—total 1595.

Flour—We note a sale or two of Howard st. of good brands at $4.68¾, which may be considered the top of the market—receipt price $4.50a4.56. Nothing doing in city mills Flour; holders nominally ask $4,75. Small sales of Susquehanna at $4,75, on time, interest added.

Grain—No Wheat offering to-day except a few small parcels, which sold at 90a96c, as in quality. A sale of Md. Rye at 45c. Corn is not in brisk demand; white 42a43, yellow 46 a47c. Md. Oats 25a26c. and quite dull.—*American.*

At Philadelphia, May 19.—Flour and Meal.—Since the receipt of advices by the British Queen, the demand has become very limited, and prices have become unsettled. Holders on the Delaware ask 4,75 for Pennsylvania Flour, but a sale has been made at something less.—Sales on Broad street and the Schuylkill at 4,62a4,68¾, and some at 4,75. Sales of Western at 4,50 per bbl. The receipts continue light but the stocks are rather increasing. Sales of Rye flour at 2.81¼. Corn Meal.—Sales at 2.87½, and Brandywine at 2.94 per bbl. Sales of Pennsylvania afloat on the Schuylkill, at 90a93c per bushel, for fair to prime red. A cargo of 1700 bushels Susquehanna, via Tide Water Canal, sold at 95c, and a lot of Southern at 94c. Rye is dull at 50c with moderate sales. Corn—Sales of Southern flat yellow at 50a49c, closing dull at 49c. Sales of white at 46a47c. Oats—Sales of Southern at 28c for prime quality. The Beef market was dull, and the supply being large for the demand, a reduction of 75c per cwt. from former prices was submitted to. Sales of 550 head were made at $7 to $9. Sheep—Sales at $3 and $4. Lambs $2a3 each.

At Charleston, May 20.—The arrival of the British Queen, will so far as it has any effect, inspirit the market. The reader will be struck with one thing beyond the slight rise of the staple—we mean the greatly increased sales to the manufacturers from the 1st of January, to the 24th of April, over the corresponding period of last year (80.000 bales) and the still more remarkably diminished sales to speculators (about 170,000 bales.) This indicates at once the pressure and the sobriety of the English cotton market. The causes too which have oppressed that market are still operating, only lightening by the faintest possible shades, and it would be in the highest degree rash to look at present to a progressive rise in the price of cotton.

At Savannah, May 15.—Cotton.—The Great Western's advices caused a brisk demand for Upland on Friday and Saturday, particularly for the higher qualities, which improved in value ¼a½c. Since then the enquiry has been more moderate, and lower prices by 1-8a¼c accepted. The sales comprise 8945 bales. Sea Island has been much sought after and an improvement of 2c per lb. established; the quantity now remaining for sale is reduced to a few hundred bales—the sales of the week are 443 bags. Rice.—The demand for this article since our last has been moderate, the sales amounting to about 250 casks, at from $2 7-8a3—principally at the latter prices. The stock for sale light.

At Richmond, Friday, there was no alteration noticed in the Flour market. The inspections of Tobacco continued large; demand good and prices well maintained.—Lugs at $3¼a4 and $4 3-4; leaf, common $5a5½ and $6; middling $6¼a7 and 7½; good and fine $8a12; extra manufacturing qualities $11a16½.

At Fredericksburg, (Va.) Friday, Flour was $4¼a4½.

At Georgetown, Friday, Flour was brisk at $4,56¼a4,62½.

At Lynchburg, May 23.—Extreme prices of passed Tobacco, $4,50a17; inferior to common 4,50a5,50; common to good 5,50a7; good to fine 7a8,75; good to fine manufacturing 7,50a12,50; extra fine manufacturing 12,50a17. The quantity is abundant, prices firm, and demand good.—Crops average from $6 to $5,50. Flour $3,25a3,30; Wheat 60.

At Petersburg, (Va.) Friday, Tobacco was in good demand at former prices.

New York, May 24,—Our arrivals of Flour last week amounted to about 50,000 bbls. Genessee Flour sold at $4,88a5 for common and good brands; Ohio $4.75a4,88, and Georgetown $5. The sales of cotton were 6500 bales at 6a 11c. prices were firm. Southern Corn sold at 53a54c wgt. New Orleans Molasses in bbls. at 25a26. Nothing new in Naval Stores. Beef and Pork in good demand; lard is a little dearer. The sales of Rice 300 tcs. at $3a3.31. The demand for Sugar, moderate. The sales of Tobacco are 150 hhds. Kentucky. *Domestic Exchanges.*—Philadelphia 5¼a 5½; Baltimore 5a5¼c; Richmond 6a6¼c; Charleston 4a4¼; Savannah 7¼a8; Augusta 12½a12¾; Mobile 11a11¼; N. Orleans 7 3 4a7 3-8; Louisville 8a9; Cincinnati 7¼a7 3-4; St. Louis 8.

At Mobile, on the 16th inst. Cotton sold at 8a8¼c for fair. The arrivals of the week were nearly 12,000 bales, and the export upwards of 22,000 bales—the heaviest shipment in any one week this season. The clearances for Liverpool alone were 16,776 bales. There was still a stock rising 180,000 bales.

At Williamsport, (Md.) on Saturday, Flour was $4,37½.

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE,

Of imported stock, price $25 a pair, carefully put on board vessel or rail road car, with the proper food and fixtures. They are warranted to be out of an imported sow, and by an imported boar, both selected but not related to each other, by Mr. Eaches of Liverpool, and by him certified to be of the "pure Berkshire breed"—Apply to T. B. & J. S. SKINNER.

VALUABLE ANIMALS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Bull Calf, six months old of uncommon fine size and form. He is by an imported bull of the AYRSHIRE breed, so celebrated for milk, out of a pure Devon cow, of the stock sent in by Mr. Coke, (Lord Leicester,) to the late Mrs. Patterson. The calf will eat readily any thing that is given him, and will be put on board of any steamboat at Baltimore, with food for the trip, for $60 Maryland money, or a Baltimore acceptance.

Also five superior Kentucky mules, now on West River, Md. three years old this spring, for cash, or a Baltimore acceptance at 90 days.

T. S. SKINNER.

☞The National Intelligencer and Annapolis Maryland Republican, will please copy the above four times, and their accounts will be paid at the American Farmer Office. may 27

VALUABLE STOCK.

For sale, a grade Devon Heifer with her first calf; the heifer is out of a Durham cow, which when fresh gave 30 quarts of milk per day; she is by a half Durham and half Devon bull, and partakes in appearance of the latter; she is a beautiful animal, and from the appearance of her udder (having just calved) bids fair to make a good milker; her calf is a bow calf, and by a full bred Devon—Price $75.

A beautiful white and red half Durham heifer, 9 months old—price $50.

A white Bull Calf, 8 months old, with strawberry roan neck; he is of good points, and warranted 3 4ths Durham; he is out of a half Durham cow, which gave when fresh 26 quarts of milk per day, and by a full bred Durham bull. Price $60. Address, post paid, may 27 S. SANDS, Amer Far. Office.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied *at all seasons of the year*, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are GOOD MILKERS, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

☞Orders for the above addressed to SAML SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE,

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price $150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to the former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expence of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable. nov 20 6m* OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

FOR SALE,

If application be made immediately, an imported MALTESE JACK of fine size and form, now nine or ten years old, which has proved himself a sure getter of very fine mules. Price $500, and for any other particulars refer to the Editor of this paper.

ap 1 tf THOMAS EMORY, Eastern Shore, Md.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Ezra Cason, Brousa, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds, the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass Oct. 1839—nov 6 29t

FOR SALE—2 pair PIGS, 3-4 Berkshire and 1-4 Chester; they are 4 to 5 months old—price 15 dollars a pair.

Also—A half Durham BULL, 12 months old, by Mr. Beltz's cover's bull, a beautiful roan, large and handsome. Price 30 dollars. Enquire of S. SANDS, office American Farmer. a 15 3t

MIXE'S PLANETARY HORSE POWERS, &c.

The subscribers being fully aware of the great deficiency of strength, durability, &c. of the various horse powers that have been imposed on the farmer, has induced them to manufacture and keep for sale the above celebrated machines which embrace great strength of material, simplicity of construction, and made in the most substantial manner. In the county of Genesee, New York, (where these machines first originated,) they are in general use, and have nearly superceded all others. The power of four small horses is required to drive these machines, and sufficient speed can be gotten up without the usual forced speed at which most powers require the horse to move. Also for sale a VERY SIMPLE TWO HORSE POWER, which gave great satisfaction to many who purchased last harvest.

The following labor-saving machines can be driven by the above horse powers, viz:

THRESHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very compact and strong, will thresh 130 a 250 bushels of wheat per day.

When the front edges of the spikes become worn as to cause the machine to thrash imperfectly, it will be necessary to reverse the cylinder. The spikes in the bed should also be changed, which can be done by unscrewing each one and reversing the edge. A common farm hand can make these alterations in one hour, by which the machine will thrash as when it first left the manufactory.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS will crush 10 a 15 bushels of corn and cobs per hour—a valuable machine, and should be in every farmer's barn who makes any pretensions to economy.

CORN SHELLERS that shell 1000 a 1500 bushels per day, a very staunch machine.

MULIER'S CORN MILLS for grinding corn meal, and chopping rye for horse-feed.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, three sizes, for cutting straw, hay, corn-fodder, &c &c.

SAWING BENCH, with which fire-wood and lumber can be sawed for all the uses required on a farm.

WHEAT FANNING MILLS, made on Rice's, Watkins, and other preferred plans.

In store, Grain Cradles, with warranted Scythes attached, Grass Sneaths, Scythe Stones, Horse and Hand Rakes, Forks, &c. &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Manufacturers and Seedsmen, Light street, near Pratt st. Wharf.

May 13th, 1840.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED.

The subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with Fresh GARDEN SEEDS from Mr D Landreth, of Philadelphia, his Spring supply having just come to hand.

He has also on hand his usual supply of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally. His stock of Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Plough Castings, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, are very extensive.

ALSO—Newly improved HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, the latter with iron & wood cylinders, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, superior Trace Chains from 15 to 24 links to the foot, Wheat Fans from $25 to $10 each. Corn Planters, and a great number of articles too numerous to mention, all made of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances in Baltimore. Having an Iron Foundary and extensive Shops and Machinery driven by steam power, he is prepared to receive orders for machine and other Castings, and for building Machines, &c. &c.

JONATHAN S EASTMAN,

No. 36 W. Pratt street, Baltimore.

Who has also 23 bushels Seed Italian SPRING WHEAT in Store for sale.

ALSO—Offers 6000 well grown MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES. feb 19 J. S. E.

ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL.

The Fourth edition of the valuable work is now published and ready for delivery. It contains upwards of 100 large octavo pages, and embraces every information needed by the silk culturist from the planting and rearing of the mulberry to the making and dyeing of Sewings & Twists; the plan of constructing cocooneries, feeding shelves, the process of feeding the worms, ventilation of their apartments, apportionment of food, and in fine, every thing necessary to the acquisition of a silk culturist is lucidly treated. A large edition has been nearly disposed of since about the 1st January, and the present has been issued to supply an order from the legislature of Pennsylvania for a considerable number for gratuitous distribution in that commonwealth, by the recommendation of the committee on agriculture, who gave it their decided approbation and recommendation over every other work published on the subject. The late Governor of Maryland also recommended it in a special message to the legislature, for distribution among the people, and it also received the commendation of the committee on agriculture of the H. of R. of the Congress of the U. S. A large edition is now published, and all orders from a distance can be promptly filled. A liberal discount will be made to the trade. Price 37 1-2 cts per single copy. Address S. SANDS, Balti. Md

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

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Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms.

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A well grown and sound JENNY, price $30. Enquire at this office.

May. 20. 4t.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beans, ruta-bage, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be $25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 200 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about $200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2½ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be $130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to $100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost $150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price $5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the ear, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self-sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, as never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

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Agricultural implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

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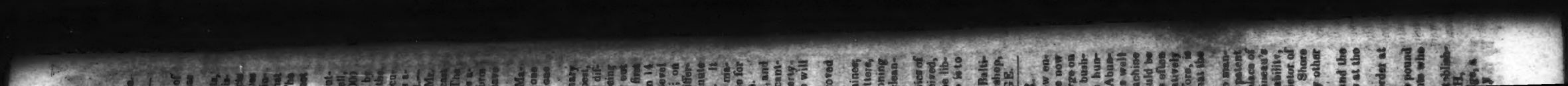
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